

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Glenellen Academy Inventory Number: F-5-16
Address: 4940 Mussetter Road City: Ijamsville Zip Code: 21754
County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Urban
Owner: Thomas C. Gorsline and Debra K. Gorsline Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 186 Tax Map Number: 88 Tax Account ID Number: 314377
Project: Ijamsville Road Improvements Agency: Frederick County Division of Public Works
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☐ No ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ Yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Glenellen Academy consists of the dwelling that housed the former Glenellen Academy, a dairy barn, dairy, and silo, a springhouse, a shed, and a storage building. The dwelling housing the former Glenellen Academy is recessed from Mussetter Road. A driveway provides access to the complex. Mowed and landscaped lawns and mature trees characterize the front yard of the former school. The building and structures are located on parcel 186 on tax map 88. Six built resources including the dwelling and five agricultural outbuildings are contributing elements to the Glenellen Academy. The ca. 2000 storage building is not a contributing element to the historic property. The historic resource boundaries include approximately 30 acres and consist of the property encompassing the dwelling and associated outbuildings and structures.

Glenellen Academy

The ca. 1846 former Glenellen Academy was located in a two-story dwelling. The building occupies a rectangular footprint with an integrated ell. The building faces southeast and terminates in a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The wood-frame building rests on a rubble stone foundation. The dwelling is five bays wide. The building has five brick chimneys, including paired, interior ridge chimneys and flush gable end chimneys. The dwelling is clad in brick that has been painted. An addition encloses the two-story porch on the integrated ell's northeast elevation and is clad with beaded clapboard siding. All windows consist of six-over-six, simulated divided-light, double-hung, vinyl-clad, replacement units. A two-story, full-width porch that

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Comments: _____

John Van Liew
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Blumenthal
Reviewer, NR Program

4/20/04
Date

4/26/04
Date

200400780

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

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is five bays characterizes the front (southeast) elevation. The porch is supported by wood Doric columns. A single entry is centered at the first floor on the front elevation. It is characterized by a wood door with a five-light transom and three-light sidelights. A similar door is centered on the second floor. A portico is located on the southwest elevation. The portico rests on rubble stone piers and also employs Doric columns. Modifications undertaken since the completion of the 1978 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form include the replacement of the original windows and the modifications made to the porch on the integrated ell.

Dairy Barn, Dairy, and Silo

A ca. 1930 dairy barn is located south of the dwelling. The one-story building with loft occupies a rectangular footprint. The building rests on a concrete-block foundation with quoining; part of the foundation is exposed due to changes in grade. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. Single-hung, twelve-light, wood-sash windows characterize the building. Paired, vertical beaded board, sliding-track, wood doors are found on the first floor and the loft level of the southwest elevation. A concrete-block addition was constructed to the east. The addition terminates in a corrugated metal roof. The sash are missing from the window openings. A concrete-block dairy is constructed west of the barn. A flat roof connects the dairy to the barn. The dairy terminates in a gable roof. A concrete-block chimney is located on the south elevation of the dairy. German lap siding is found in the gable ends. Six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows characterize the dairy. A paneled, four-light wood door is located on the north elevation. A silo is found on the northeast elevation of the dairy barn. The structure is constructed of fire-glazed masonry units. The silo terminates in a corrugated metal roof.

Springhouse

A ca. 1846 springhouse is located north of the barn and faces north. The one-story structure occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The stone structure has been painted. Vertical wood siding is located in the gable ends. Three, six-light wood windows characterize the building. A wood plank door on the north elevation provides access to the springhouse.

Shed

A ca. 1930 shed is located north of the dwelling. The single-story, wood-frame building occupies a rectangular footprint. The building rests on a rubble stone wall foundation. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in slate. The building is clad in wood, board-and-batten siding. Two wood doors on both the north and south elevations provide access to the building. Two wood-sash window openings are found on the east and west elevation; the lights are no longer present.

Storage Building

A ca. 2000 corrugated metal storage building is located north and west of the dwelling. The building incorporates the remains of an earlier building. The single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The majority of the building rests on a dirt floor and is supported by wood posts. Exterior cladding consists of wide, vertical, wood plank siding and corrugated metal on the side (north and south) elevations. The rear (west) elevation is constructed entirely of wide, vertical, wood-plank siding and rests on wood posts.

Meat house

The meat house documented in the 1978 MIHP form was demolished by 2001.

Evaluation

Glenellen Academy is associated with the broad patterns of education in Maryland (ca. 1878 to 1888), and the broad pattern of agricultural development (ca. 1888 to 1940) in Frederick County (National Register of Historic Places Criterion A). The complex also represents the distinctive characteristics of type, period, and method of construction associated with late nineteenth century and early twentieth century agriculture in Frederick County farming history (National Register of Historic Places Criterion C). The complex of buildings and structures possesses the qualities of association, feeling, setting, location, and design of integrity to convey the periods of significance. The property retains the essential physical features to convey its significance as an institute of learning and an early twentieth century farming operation.

Glenellen Academy is associated with the broad patterns of education (Criterion A). Ijamsville students were educated at the Glenellen Academy for approximately ten years, between 1878 and 1888, however, the exact date of the building's

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NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 2

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construction is undocumented. The building housing the Glenellen Academy was constructed as a dwelling and later was converted to an educational facility. In 1846, William Wilcoxon conveyed to Singleton Purdy one cow, all farming implements, blacksmiths tools, and all household and kitchen furniture, suggesting that the dwelling was already constructed when Purdy acquired the property (Frederick County Land Records Liber WBT3 Folio 18). According to Charles Moylan's "Ijamsville - The Story of a Country Village of Frederick County", the dwelling was the home of John Brown, a civil engineer for the B & O Railroad. In the article, Moylan states that Brown used discarded wood railroad stringers to construct the residence. The property was acquired by Joseph Brown in 1851 (Frederick County Land Records Liber WBT14 Folio 304). There is no record in the land records of Frederick County of John Brown acquiring the property.

The parcel was acquired in 1867 by Professor Herbert Thompson and his wife, Lady Ellen Thompson. Herbert Thompson came to the United States from England in 1866; census records do not indicate when his wife arrived in the country (www.heritagequestonline.com). The property changed hands several times from its sale by the Thompsons in 1909 to Columbia M. Williams to its purchase by the current owners in 2000.

The dwelling was converted to an educational institution in ca. 1878 when the Glenellen Academy was founded by Professor and Mrs. Thompson. The state of Maryland historically struggled to provide public education. The state legislature enacted legislation during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to establish free schools for each county. Despite legislative action, a limited number of free schools were created, and Maryland residents commonly hired tutors to "educate the children of the wealthy, and academies, early secondary schools that were supported through tuition payments, were more common than tax-supported free schools well into the nineteenth century" (Vocke n.d.). Prior to the creation in the late nineteenth century of a public education system, education in Maryland was influenced by the British system of education whereby a "privately owned institution providing a classical education to upper class children" was not unusual (www.mdarchives.state.md.us).

Traditionally, the state legislature appropriated some funds to private academies, which incensed farmers and the poor who resented paying for the education of wealthy male students and were opposed to taxation for public education (www.mdarchives.state.md.us). Government policy and an unwilling public hampered education reform efforts. The state's first provision for uniform, statewide education was adopted in 1864 (www.mdarchives.state.md.us). The State Superintendent of Public Instruction proposed the establishment of free primary schools, grammar schools, and one high school per county, among other schools, in 1865. The General Assembly adopted the proposal and appropriations to academies were continued until county high schools were established (www.mdarchives.state.md.us). The state could not adequately address the education needs of its citizens, even though various pieces of legislation were enacted throughout the nineteenth century. A growing number of private schools and a system of Catholic education developed in the late nineteenth century as a result of ineffective legislation (Vocke n.d.).

Prior to 1864, tuition for attending public school was divided among the state, the county, and the pupils. Attendance at school for children eight to twelve was not compulsory until 1902; children over twelve were not mandated to attend school if they were gainfully employed and could read and write (www.mdarchives.state.md.us).

Prominent Ijamsville residents attended Glenellen Academy, including Dr. George H. Riggs (founder of Riggs Sanitarium and future owner of the property), Amon Burgee, Dr. William McComas, A.K. Williams, and Charles Williams (Moylan 1951:11). Professor and Lady Thompson ran the school until ca. 1888, and continued to tutor students until the end of the nineteenth century (Moylan 1951:10).

The property also is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural development in Frederick County (Criterion A). Agriculture provided the economic basis for Frederick County during the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Grains were the primary cash crops prior to the Civil War. By the early twentieth century, dairy farming dominated the agriculture industry in Frederick County. The collection of agricultural and domestic buildings contained in the Glenellen complex illustrates an early twentieth century dairy farming operation. The concrete-block dairy reflects regulatory changes introduced during the early-twentieth century that required the sterilization of milk. The dairy barn illustrates the trend towards more hygienic dairy processing. Silos became commonplace by the mid-twentieth century. Farmers used silos for the storage of green fodder, which was used to feed dairy cows.

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The Glenellen Academy represents a period during which the state struggled to provide adequate public education during the nineteenth century. Many public academies were created as a result of the state's inability to fund and provide public education. Glenellen Academy represents the efforts (ca. 1878 to 1888) of local citizens to educate some members of the Ijamsville community. The agricultural buildings reflect the specialized building types and methods of construction common during the early twentieth century. The dairy barn, dairy, silo, springhouse, and shed reflect specialized function and early-twentieth century farm technologies.

Bibliography

Frederick County Land Records

Deeds on file at the Frederick County Courthouse.

Maryland State Archives

n.d. "State Department of Education." History of the state's education system available from the Maryland State Archives at www.mdarchives.state.md.us. Website visited August 2003.

Moylan, Charles E.

1951 *Ijamsville. The Story of a Country Village of Frederick County Maryland*. Available at the Historical Society of Frederick County, Inc.

U.S. Census Records

Available through www.heritagequestonline.com.

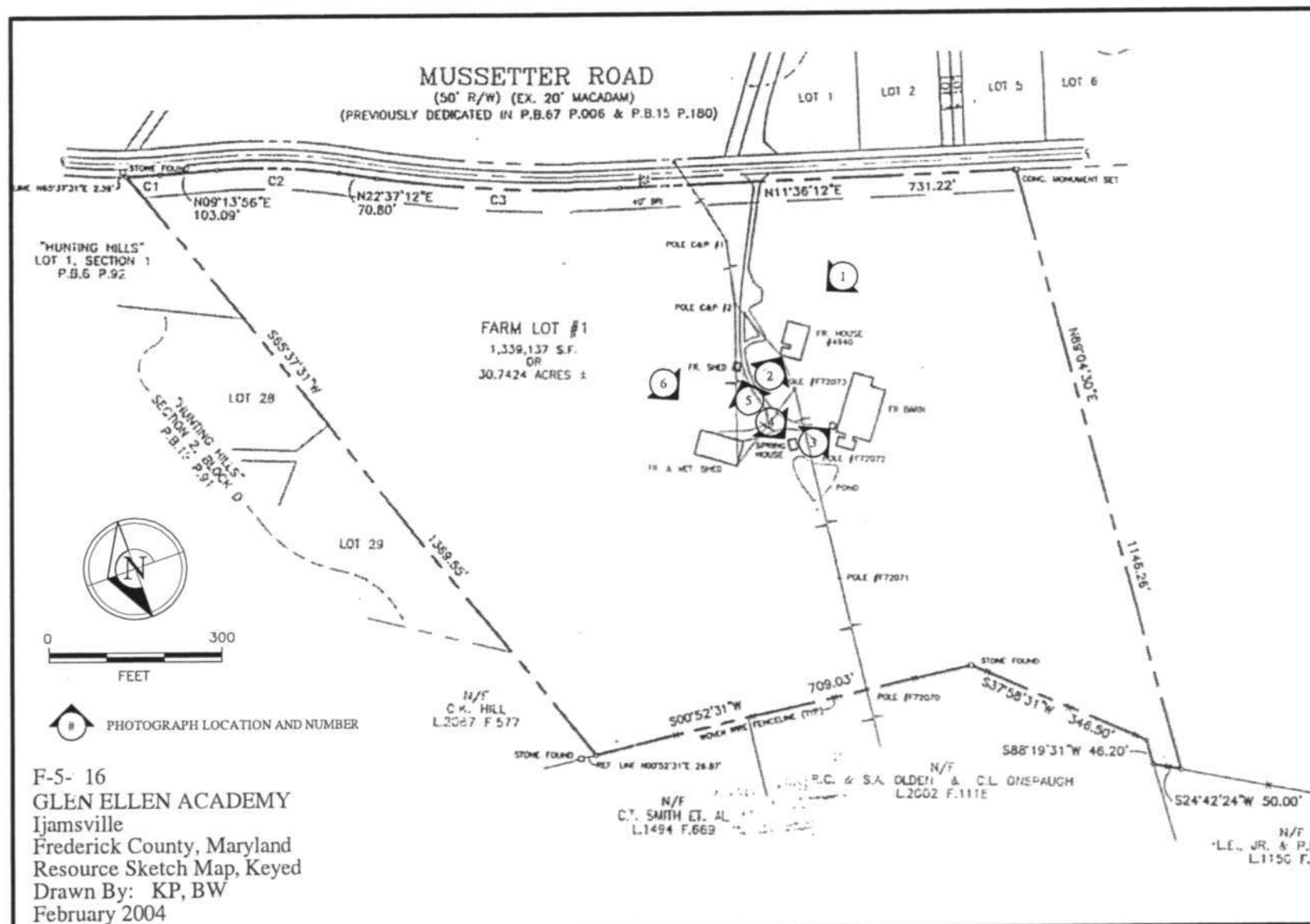
Vocke, David

n.d. "Education." Essay available from the Maryland Humanities Council at www.mdhc.org. Website visited August 2003.

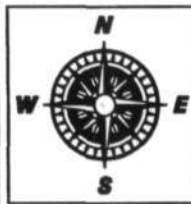
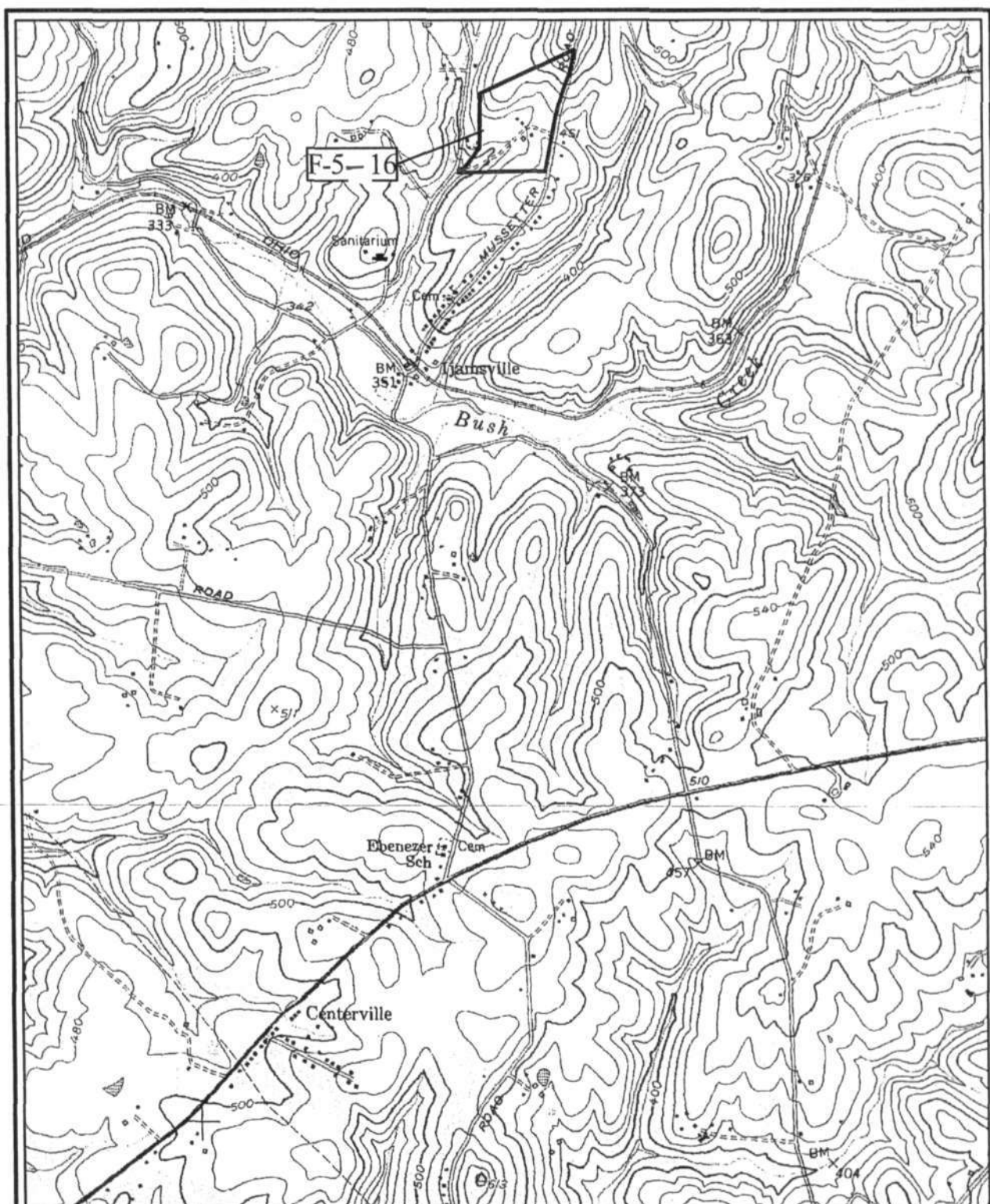
Kirsten Peeler
Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin &
Assoc., Inc.


Prepared by:

Date Prepared: 2 February 2004



F-5-16



KEY:
 Glenellen Academy

Source: USGS, URBANA
 7.5' QUADRANGLE, 1953
 (PHOTOREVISED 1986)


SCALE 1:24000

0 1000 2000 4000
 Feet

Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

LOCATION MAP
 F-5- 16 GLENELLEN ACADEMY
 IJAMSVILLE, FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

Date: 02/17/04 Prepared By: TAG

 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701



F-5-006
GLENNELLY ACADEMY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
AARON LEVENTHAL
JULY 2003, MD SHA
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION
1 OF 6



F-5-016
GLENELLEN ACADEMY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
ARON GENTHAL
JULY 2003, MD STPD
NORTHWEST ELEVATION
2 OF 6



F-5-016
GENELEN ACADEMY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
AARON LEVENTHAL
JULY 2003, MOSHPO
DAIRY BARN, DAIRY, + SILO
NORTH ELEVATION
3 of 6



F-5-016

GLENELLEN ACADEMY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
AARON LEVENTHAL

JULY 2003, MD SHPO

SPRING HOUSE

NORTH ST ELEVATION

4 OF 6



FG-016

GLENELLEN ACADEMY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

ARON LEVENTHAL

JULY 2003, MD SATPO

SIXED

SOUTH ELEVATION

5 of 6



F-5-014
GLENVIEW ACADEMY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
AARON LEVENTHAL
JULY 2003, MD SHPO
STORAGE BUILDING
EAST ELEVATION
6 OF 6

F-5-16
Glenellan Academy
Ijamsville
Private

C. 1839

The Glenellan Academy is a seven and one-half story gable roofed ell shaped common bond brick residence which is five bays wide. The main entrance, a six panel door with six light transom, wood lintel, recessed paneling and three sidelights, is located in the third bay.

The interior of the building retains much of its original fabric. Circular corner blocks, baseboards and chair railing are located throughout the house. A large chestnut newel post and stair rail are located in the center hall. Woven fabric covers the wall below the chair railing near the main entrance for an unusual treatment.

According to a history of Ijamsville, the Glenellan Academy was built and used as the home of John Brown, Civil Engineer Supervisor of the B&O Railroad in 1839. In fact, discarded stringers from the railroad were used for the rafters and joists in the building. In 1874, Professor Herbert Thompson and Lady Ellen Thompson arrived in Ijamsville from London. By 1878, the two had opened Glenellan Academy, named after Ellen Thompson, which offered schooling to children from "elementary to highest scientific subject" levels. Peak enrollment was forty students and classes were held in the summer and winter.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Glenellan Academy

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

West Side Mussetter Road

CITY, TOWN

Ijamsville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

ED 9 M88 P5

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Carlton L. Strube

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route #1, Box #7

CITY, TOWN

Ijamsville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21754

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

North Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland 21701

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

F-5-16

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED

DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Glenellan Academy is a two story gable roofed ell shaped brick residence laid in common bond which faces east from the west side of Mussetter Road.

The principle facade of the building is five bays wide. The main entrance, a six panel door with six light transom, wood lintel, recessed paneling and three sidelights is located in the third bay on both the first and second levels. Occupying the remaining bays are double hung 6/6 windows with large wood lintels and louvered shutters. A two story open porch with a dentiled cornice on the first level and decorative sawn work which matches the bargeboard in each gable on the second level extends across the front of the building.

An original two story brick addition with a two story open porch is located to the rear of the south part of the house.

The interior of the building retains much of its original fabric. Circular corner blocks, baseboards and chair railing are located throughout the house. A large chestnut newel post and stair rail are located in the center hall. Woven fabric covers the wall below the chair railing near the main entrance for an unusual treatment.

The building which was used for many years as the Glenella Academy was built in 1832 according to local tradition.

Railroad ties used for the original line of the B&O were reused in the building of this house and can be seen in the basement.

The entire structure is built on a random stone foundation and is covered by a flank asphalt gable roof attached to the building by a boxed cornice with decorative vergeboard. There are four brick chimneys, two on either side of the north and south gables.

A nineteenth century frame springhouse, meathouse and barn, are also located on the premises.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	John Brown
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to a history of Ijamsville,¹ the Glenellan Academy was built and used as the home of John Brown, Civil Engineer Supervisor of the old main line or the B&O Railroad in 1839. Previous to the building of the house iron rails replaced the wooden stringer rails of the railroad. The discarded stringers were used for rafters and joists. Track marks can be seen in the basement timbers.

In 1874, professor Herbert Thompson and Lady Ellen Thompson arrived in Ijamsville from London. By 1878 the two had opened the Glenellan Academy, named after Ellen Thompson which offered schooling to children from "elementary to highest scientific subject" levels. Peak enrollment was forty students and classes were held during the summer.

The Thompson's purchased two hundred acres on which the residence/school was built from George Webster for \$9,000. in 1867.²

¹Ijamsville, The Story of a Country Village by Charles E. Moylan.

²Frederick County Land Records, Liber JWLC 4; Folio 605.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ijamsville, The Story of a Country Village by Charles E. Moylan; February 17, 24,
March 3, 10, 17, 1951, Frederick News Post, Frederick, Maryland

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cherilyn Wide11, Sites Analyst

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

DATE

7/5/78

STREET & NUMBER

12 East Church St., Winchester Hall

TELEPHONE

663-8300 ext. 266

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

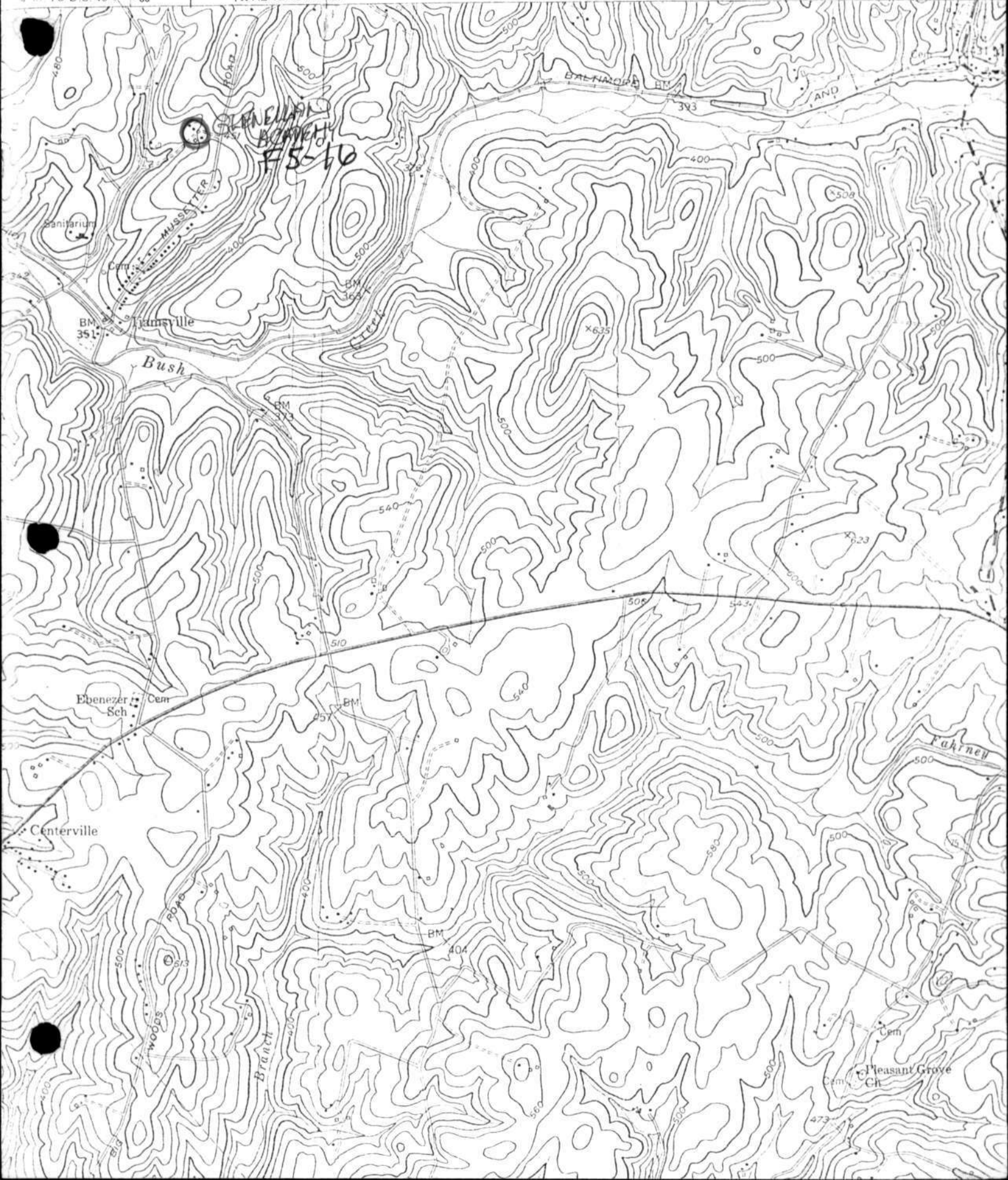
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

URBANA
QUADRANGLE

TO U.S. 40 300 5562 IV NE (WALKERSVILLE) 302 17'30" 303 720 000 FEET 304





GLENELLAN ACADEMY
W/S MUSSETER RD
EAST ELEVATION

F-5-16

CEW 11/77